Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph on page 6, beginning at line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Once assembled in its frusto-conical shape, insect-control member 10 is positioned onto an output resonating surface 34 which is coupled to a vibration generator 36 (shown in Fig. 3d and also known as an insect control station) so that the vibration-coupling surface 16 is in flush contact with a portion of the output resonating surface 34, as shown in Fig. 3e. Insect-control member 10 preferably increases the effective size of output resonating surface 34, thereby amplifying the vibratory output signal of vibration generator 36 and extending the effective range of the insect-control member. A suitable vibration generator 36 is described in U.S. Application Serial No. 09/885,216, filed June 20, 2001, entitled "Blood-Sucking Insect Control Station," now U.S. Patent No. 6,568,123, issued May 27, 2003, which is hereby incorporated by reference as of set forth in its entirety herein. The vibration generator 36 (therein referred to as an insect control station) includes a sound player and a speaker that transduces a signal into a sound that simulates a heartbeat to attract insects such as mosquitoes and biting flies or to repel them. Only a limited frequency range need be produced by the speaker to simulate the heartbeat. The volume or decibel output of the control station is established so that the target insect or pest can detect the sound and perceive it as a heartbeat so as to be attracted to or repelled from the area of the speaker, as desired. Preferably, the acoustic output of the control station is set at a level that is not readily audible to humans. The effective area (or volume) to which mosquitoes and biting flies are attracted or repelled is at least partially a function of the decibel level output of the speaker.--

Please replace the paragraph on page 8, beginning at line 6 with the following:

--The region above the curve in Fig. 7 represents thicknesses for a given flexural modulus that are more likely to dampen vibrations from the vibration generator 36. In particular, samples that have a thickness well above the curve for a given flexural modulus, have a dampening effect and progressively reduce the ability to transmit sound wave vibrations suitable for attracting biting insects. On the other hand, the region below the curve represents samples that may not be suitable for use as the substrate 12 because they present potential handling issues. For example, polystyrene is very stiff and so a thin specimen is more likely to snap whereas polyethylene (at the other end of the curve) is so fragile that it is likely to rip if too thin a piece is used. Successful results have been obtained when using polystyrene at 10 mil thickness and when using a low density polyethylene (LDPE) in a 0.5 mil thickness (illustrated as "x" marks in the chart). However, when a material such as a 12 mil thickness polystyrene was used, dampening was observed (see "o" in the chart). Thus, though the thicker sample of polystyrene can function as a substrate, it is not optimum. It should be understood that the curve of Fig. 7 defines a range of thicknesses for a number of materials that can be used, on either side of the line, with optimum results being substantially aligned with points on the curve. By way of comparison, samples that stray from the optimum have shown a dramatically reduced performance in attracting biting insects.

The substrate is constructed so as to vibrate at a prescribed frequency that preferably mimics the heartbeat of an animal and is used to lure flying insects to the proximity of the device. A waveform having acoustic energy in the range of 20 to 500 cps is generally desired. Evidence suggests that mosquitoes will be attracted to acoustic signals in the range of from 50 cps to 120 cps, and will be strongly attracted to its acoustic signals in the range of from about 150 cps to about 350 cps. Applicants presently believe that one or more frequencies in the range of 150 cps to 250 cps together with one or more frequencies in the range of peak in the 300 cps to 500 cps range comprise

the best signal for attracting mosquitoes. Discrete "ejection sounds" or clicks associated with a damaged heart have a frequency in the 160 to 180 cps range, and these clicks also be a reason that mosquito are particularly attracted individuals with damaged hearts. A waveform can be constructed to have a primary peak in the 150 cps to 250 cps range and a secondary peak in the 300 cps to 500 cps range. A suitable waveform can include frequency components in these ranges alone, or so that the frequency components in these two peaks dominate other frequencies in the waveform.

The medical profession, and particularly cardiologists, have recognized that the acoustic signals from a heartbeat are not simply the "lub-dub" sounds familiar to lay individuals. More particularly, medical specialists have recognized the significance of the cadence, rhythm, and relationship between particular components of the heart sound, which are medically referred to as the S1, S2, S3, and S4 components of the heartbeat. While each of these component sounds in turn can have fluctuations functionally dependent upon the respiratory cycle of the individual, the characteristic frequency of these components is not significantly affected by this respiratory cycle. During both inspiration and expiration, the characteristic frequency of the S1 and S2 components for a healthy heart is normally in the range of from 110 cps to 120 cps, while the characteristic frequency of the S3 component is in the range of from 70 cps to 90 cps. The S4 component can be inaudible to humans using a normal stethoscope for a patient less than 50 years old, although there is no reason to believe that the S4 component, which is generally in the range of 50 cps to 70 cps, is not detected by mosquitoes. As indicated above, evidence has shown that mosquitoes are strongly attracted to individuals with a damaged heartbeat, and the medical profession has studied in depth the timing, configuration, and duration of heart murmurs. While certain murmurs have a relatively low frequency in the range of from 60 cps to 100 cps, heart murmurs more often are in the medium-

frequency range of from 100 cps to 250 cps, or are in the higher frequency range of more than 300 cps associated with "blowing."--